

## STORY OF SILOS

Ten Years Ago Were Ten in the State.

Now There Are Thousands and They Will Multiply.

H. A. PUGH TELLS ABOUT THEM

How They Save All Forage for Feeding.

Stock Like Silage—Solves Problem to Produce Cheaply.

"Every dairyman and stock feeder in Kansas will inevitably build a silo," is the prophecy of Harry H. Pugh, who knows more about the past, present and future of silos than anyone else in the state. Ten years ago we had half a dozen, year before last we had 1,000, this year we doubled, and next year we expect a corresponding increase. Five per cent. of the dairymen in Kansas own silos. One reason the farmers don't have them is because they don't know enough about them. Some of the questions they ask would fill a book of funny stories.

"Last week," went on Mr. Pugh, "I had a letter requesting samples of silage seeds. The party said he'd never had a silo and didn't know what to plant. To an attorney or a newspaper man that might not seem funny; but to me it was the choicest bit of humor I've ever heard."

Recently, Mr. Pugh called on a German and showed him a picture of a silo, hoping to interest Herr Schmidt in the same. The man examined the photograph in an attitude of extreme attention—forehead wrinkled, feet wide apart; he studied the cut for fifteen minutes. "Why not lay dot silo down?" quoth he; "you could then get more cattle in it, not?"

The silo business in the United States represents \$20,000,000 a year; the silo manufacturers are the largest users of fir lumber in the country. Mr. Pugh declares that stories of the first silos erected in Kansas would fill a volume the size of Webster's dictionary.

"Buff Jersey, of Washington county, established the first silo," said he, "by packing his feed in a hole in the ground. He came to Kansas in 1860, and built the first ensilage plant about ten years later. A number of years afterwards he constructed a real silo, built of 'two-by-fours' laid up and down, and lined with tar paper. It was not a success because it let in too much air. A man named Smith built another crude silo in Rush Center, 20 years ago.

"The first real silos, however, were erected in Dickinson and Shawnee counties by various progressive farmers. Mostly wood staves they were," said Mr. Pugh, "lucidity, 'more like a barrel than a hole.'"

Mr. Pugh has written thousands of letters on silage and prepared a brief paper for the State Journal's use. The article is instructive to those who don't know about silos, interesting to those who do, and invaluable to those who own or expect to own, one of these up-to-date receptacles.

The Advantage of the Silo. Throughout this western country the silo enables us to feed to good advantage a great amount of forage that otherwise would be wasted. It has been proven beyond any question that doubt that forage crop can be siloed with success and some of the most worthless utilizing to advantage—such as beet pulp, wheat and oats that have reached the dough stage, or through heavy wind storms and hail have been broken down. Swale hay, foxtail, Russian Thistles, immature corn, kafir corn, cane, almost anything that makes sufficient growth, can be harvested, run through the cutter, then properly packed in the silo. It is true such crops do not produce the same results as good corn or crops that are green; it is also true they would be of no use whatever by our present method of handling.

You have on many occasions witnessed a farmer throw to the stock armloads of fodder, cane kafir corn or swale hay; the stock would muss it over and back to the driedup straw stack to try to eke out an existence. Had the stock eaten this musty stuff, it would have produced neither bone, muscle, fat nor milk. It would have been fed instead of filled up. What, if any difference is there between a large amount of forage that is being fed today and the straw stack that has been wasting away for a year or two? Nevertheless, this forage would have been relished by the animal if siloed at the proper time.

Let me venture the assertion that there never was any cow that would leave the silage and go to the best alfalfa hay ever grown in this or any other country. Neither did any man ever see the cow that was in better flesh from the feeding of the best mature corn crop, than his neighbor's cow that has been fed silage made from the waste crops of the farm together with one-half of the same quality his neighbor is feeding to his

cow, while his neighbor is receiving 15 to 20 per cent. more milk daily than he receives.

Never in the history of the state of Kansas have the silo users put into the silo so much immature silage as they did last season. Men cut 75 to 80 acres of ground to get fodder enough to fill a 14x24 silo. However, the crop this year is different and 8 to 15 acres will fill the same size depository. At the town of Ottawa where a great number of wood stave silos were erected during the past year, and where the crop was light, a peculiar condition existed. The corn was not only immature, but the stalk literally alive with chinch bugs so thick the conveyor of the cutter was filled beneath the drag chains to such an extent there could have been gathered bushels of insects. These were blown into the silo without injuring the grain. The heat within the silo is great enough to destroy any plant or animal life that goes inside.

Under these conditions the people of Franklin county made the silo pay during the past year with poor crops. We receive information daily from people who bought silos during the past year and each and every one states it is the best investment he has ever made.

Owners Are the Real Silo Boosters. Outside the town of Topeka two silos have been erected by E. B. Merriam, of the Merriam Mortgage company. He states a silo of the capacity of either one, 18x28, is worth \$1,000 of any man's money under present conditions.

The boosters of the silo are the men who own silos. Over 2,500 have been erected in the year in the state of Kansas, and the purchasers have been successful in filling them. Feed can be siloed and occupy one-tenth of the space necessary to house it in the open way. The loss from rain, abrasion, or the many difficulties that arise from trying to save the crop by the curing process are banished by the use of the silo. No more mouldy clover, no more leaves blown off in four winds of the earth, no more is it necessary to work day and night to save what little amount of feed you raise on the farm.

Erecting a silo eliminates early rising, getting in old sleds and ax, going into the corn field, digging a shock of fodder, trying to get it loose from the ground, hauling it to the stock, and finding it has become so unpalatable the farm animal will not touch it. There is no question that the farm animal fed through the silo is fed evenly. There is no question that cattle can be fed with less help through the silo than in any other way. The man who keeps a hand during the entire winter for the purpose of feeding cattle cannot make any money under present prices of feed. The relative cost of foodstuff that is put in the silo is much smaller than the cost of foodstuff fed a bunch of cattle through the dry feed process.

There are two ways of making money on the farm. One is by getting a high price for products. The other is by producing more cheaply. When the prices rule, lower the shrewd farmer looks about to find where he can produce more economically. Naturally, since the silo is the solution, he won't persist just whether it will meet the need of the Kansas farmer, and his own particular need especially.

The high cost of living can be traced largely to the present methods used in the raising of land. The farmer is not realizing his just share of profits and fails to utilize crops to the best advantage. The average acre of corn weighs from eight to ten ounces, the stalk about six times as much. In feeding cattle by the old method, the animal simply gets the benefit of the grain and a possible 10 to 15 per cent. of the stalk. If the grain were siloed the animal would not only be benefited by eating the grain, but by eating six times the amount of the grain in roughness.

What's the Matter With Kansas? At the present time Kansas is short 37 1/2 per cent. in beef, milk and butter; consider everybody was short on feed during the past winter, and realize why the price on these products is ranging high. At the same time we realize the cause of this shortage was the feed proposition. Thousands of acres of forage went to waste during the past year and we can hardly understand why the farmer does not find some method to increase the income on his farm immediately.

Thousands of cattle died during the past winter for want of something to eat. Our daily papers have been filled with accounts of horses dying during the summer. The silo could have been entirely eradicated had the cattle been fed on silage instead of dry, musty corn.

The silo will not cure all the ills that exist on the farm, but it will cure a good many of them. If farmers realize its importance, and store their forage crop in a silo the price of beef will go down in three years more. Kansas will not be short in dairy products. Fertility of the soil will be increased and the profits of the farmer of this state will be very materially advanced.

## HE PAYS BIG ALIMONY

Former Topekan Gives Wife \$500 Per Month.

Boston, Nov. 16.—Thomas W. Pelham, formerly connected with Kansas banks at Abilene and Salina, has been sued for divorce, a young Boston woman being named in the suit. He has been ordered by the court to pay his wife \$500 a month until the case is heard and decided.

The Pelhams were married in New York in 1888 and immediately following the wedding they moved to Kansas, living in Topeka and afterwards in Abilene, where Mr. Pelham entered the real estate business and became interested in three banks. He is said to have become rich, there being no doubt in Kansas Mr. Pelham studied law in his spare time and after being admitted to the bar practiced successfully. He is now connected with the Gillette Safety Razor company and has, according to testimony, an income of from \$30,000 to \$50,000. Mr. Pelham calls up his wife on the telephone daily to inquire how the children are getting along and whether Mrs. Pelham might like to use the motor car. That kindly feeling is also shown by Mrs. Pelham, who when asked to discuss the suit declined, saying that she could only speak of Mr. Pelham in the most complimentary terms.

Kansas Editors to Meet. Wakeney, Kan., Nov. 16.—A meeting of the Sixth District Editorial association has been called for December 2-3, at Colby. The first session will be held at 8 o'clock Monday night. We succeeded by careful fitting.—Chas. Bennett, Optician, 906 Kansas avenue.—Adv.

## LAUGHED AT HIM

Colonel Holliday's Santa Fe Prediction Was a Joke.

His Speech on First Roadbed in Topeka Jeered.

EARLY HISTORY BY MEADE

Engineer Eastern Lines Tells Interesting Facts of Old.

First Chief Engineer, General Manager and Time Card.

J. M. Meade, engineer of the eastern lines of the Santa Fe, with headquarters in Topeka, has written a valuable account of the early engineering history of the Santa Fe for the Employees' Magazine. Mr. Meade tells of the first chief engineer, the first general manager, the first treasurer and paymaster and the first conductor. This history is interesting especially to Topekanians on account of the local men and the fact that the early history of the road originated in this city.

Mr. Meade writes: To begin with, there was no Santa Fe railway in November, 1865. The original charter of the Santa Fe road was granted through the territorial legislature by Governor Madry of Kansas on February 11, 1859, and ten years later the first shovelful of dirt was thrown for the construction, between Fourth and Fifth streets in the city of Topeka. Colonel Holliday, the first president, stood on the newly made roadbed, the first day it was thrown up, and made a speech, and everybody laughed when he talked of building to Santa Fe, N. M. and possibly to Galveston, both of which predictions have long since been realized.

The first chief engineer of the Santa Fe was Captain John R. Ellinwood. He located and built the road from North Topeka to Carbondale, where it stopped for a while. At that time T. J. Peter of Cincinnati was at the head of the construction work. When the construction work was resumed from Carbondale west, Captain Ellinwood again took charge of the engineering and located and built the line to Newton, finishing in time for the fall taxes and the stock shipments of 1871. He located and built the line to Wichita, which town he surveyed and located. In 1872 he had charge of the construction of the road from Ellinwood to Larned. That was his last work for the Santa Fe. The town of Ellinwood was named in his honor. Captain Ellinwood died on his farm in Ringwood, Okla., on April 29, 1910.

A. A. Robinson of Topeka. Captain Ellinwood was succeeded as chief engineer by A. A. Robinson, now living in Topeka.

The first general manager was T. J. Peter, deceased. The first general superintendent was C. F. Morse, now president of the Kansas City stock yards. The first treasurer and paymaster was M. L. Sargent, deceased.

The first conductor was W. W. Fagan, afterward made assistant superintendent (the first one). He is now living in Clatskanie, Kan. The first timecard was made on May 1, 1869, North Topeka and Burlington, connecting at North Topeka with the Kansas Pacific railroad and at Burlington with Barlow, Sanderson & Co.'s overland stage line. Major Gunn was chief engineer of the portion of the new Santa Fe line west of Cherryvale, in the eighties, but the Santa Fe had nothing to do with its construction. They afterwards bought it.

J. M. MEADE, Engineer Eastern Lines.

## ATCHISON'S CERTIFICATE

County Clerk Has Not Issued One as Yet to County Attorney-Elect.

So far a certificate of election has not been issued to W. E. Atchison, county attorney of Shawnee county. Atchison says he wants the certificate. Samuel G. Zimmerman, county clerk, says he will get the certificate when the county board makes an order finding the Atchison was elected. In the meantime, certificates to several others were elected have been issued, and Atchison sees no reason why his certificate should be withheld.

There was no question about the election of most of the candidates who are elected, Zimmerman says in explanation. "I do not think there is any doubt about Judge Atchison's election. But I prefer to wait till the board signs the certificate of its findings before I issue the section certificate. Just as soon as the board signs the findings I shall issue the certificate."

"I don't see why my certificate should

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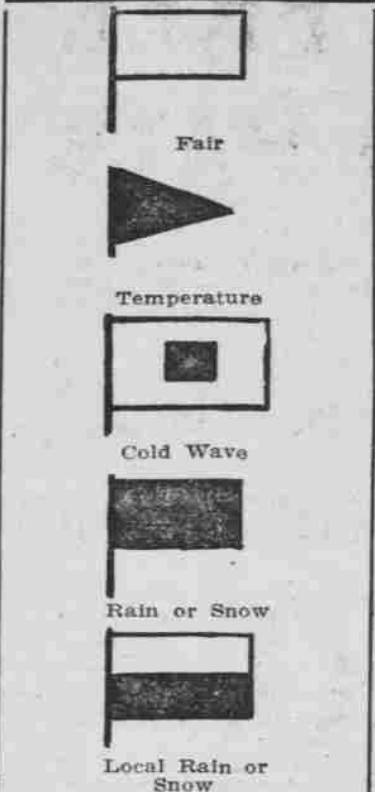
W. H. WOOD

429 Kansas Avenue

GENTLEMAN'S TAILOR

429 Kansas Ave.

## McCleery's THE WEATHER



## About DOUGHERTY'S Folks

Mr. W. J. Rickenbacher, of the Rickenbacher Real Estate Company, gave the Practical Talk to the School this week. He said, "The essential thing for a stenographer is brains and application; these two together make up efficiency. An immense amount of business is done today by mail, and this makes the work of the stenographer very important. The valuable employee is the one who is able to relieve the employer from the burden of details, who does not need to be told about every new thing she is asked to do. Too many young people believe the employer to be a business man after getting simply a smattering of what they ought to know. This is like buying a hat and then finding that the trimmings are out on with basting thread. Take time to make your training thorough."

Miss Winifred Miller has returned from Valley Falls, where she has been employed with the Harman Publishing Company, to take a stenographic position with the Chas. S. Eagle, Manufacturing Company, of Valley Falls. She did a little court reporting at one time, and made \$10.10 one afternoon.

The Dougherty Touch Typewriting Instructor has been adopted by Leo's Business College, of Seattle, Washington.

Earl Hall has taken a portion in the office of the State Board of Health. There is always a good time for everyone at the social meetings of the Success Club. The next one is Wednesday evening Nov. 20. The program by students of the school, Mr. Adrian Wahlin being chairman of the committee. The numbers were good and the debate witty and original.

A School Glee Club is being organized, with Mr. Adrian Wahlin as leader. Mr. Wahlin is a graduate of Bethany College at Lindsborg, which is a fact about the country over for its vocal music.—Adv.

A Great Building Falls. When its foundation is undermined, and if the foundation of health—good digestion—attacks the quick collapse follows. On the first signs of indigestion, Dr. King's New Life Pills should be taken to tone the stomach and regulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Pleasant, easy, safe and only 25 cents at Campbell Drug Co.—Adv.

be held up when the others have been issued," said Judge Atchison will say on the subject. "Of course," he adds, "I have no doubt the certificate will be issued ultimately."

The "bad blood" between Zimmerman and Atchison dates back to the time the clerk refused to extend the tax levy certified by the Topeka board of education, of which Atchison is a member. It was made worse last week when Atchison accused Zimmerman with tampering with absent votes and Zimmerman hotly denied the accusation. Atchison objected because the clerk had removed the outside envelopes from packages of ballots, although he had not interfered with the envelopes the ballots themselves were in. Bystanders prevented a physical contest between the two men.

Arthur Rector Sued for Divorce. Wichita, Kan., Nov. 16.—Arthur Rector, of the Kansas Retail Grocers' association, with offices here, was sued for divorce. His wife alleges cruelty. The Rectors were married three years ago, when she was 14. She came from Wellington.

Alleging he suspected untoward actions on the part of his wife, Rector set a trap for her last night, telling her he had left a letter she had written to a man in his office desk. He set a detective to watch Mrs. Rector, who had a key to the desk. She went to the office and was arrested.

Chief of Police Cubben refused to lock the young woman up, although her husband demanded it.

Mrs. Rector claims she is innocent of any wrong doing.

Seymour Will in Probate Court.

Application for administration in the estate of Thomas F. Seymour,

A New Daily in Topeka—The First Issue in Monday's Journal.

## The U. S. Gov't. Weather Forecast

Published for Your Convenience

You know that it's a task to find the weather forecast in the ordinary way it is published. Hereafter we will publish a daily ad similar in appearance to the one on the left of this ad. It will contain weather flag which denotes the forecasted conditions. This is to be YOUR handy weather reference. Acquaint yourself with it—watch for it daily.

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Automatic Weight Stamping Scales Insures Correct Weight

you get a duplicate ticket stamped with the gross weight of the coal and wagon, together. Subtract the wagon weight and pay only for the exact number of pounds of coal. This insures you, correct weight every time—no guess work

Deliveries Guaranteed to Reach You When Promised

Under ordinary conditions this means within 24 hours. We can say quite safely that you'll get your coal before noon the following day if ordered before 9 o'clock a. m.

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AS LONG as you're smoking for the pleasure that's in it, you might as well get the leaf of KNOWN quality—the tobacco that has made smoking a real pleasure. Auroras cigars are made for men who want more than something to burn. Auroras are made from Havana leaf that is grown in Cuba, cured 'neath its tropic skies and shipped direct to us. Take the tip. Get into the Havana class. Try a fresh

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## AURORA

at Geo. Burghart's 801 Kansas Avenue



## Hears Church Bells After Long Deafness

For the first time in years, this good lady, who has been deaf, hears the church bells. She is in ecstasy. Only this morning she has been able to hear the prattle of her grandchildren and the voice of her daughter. Twenty-three years ago she first found herself becoming deaf, and, despite numerous remedies, medical advice, hearing devices and specialists' treatment, she found it more and more difficult to hear. Of late years she was harassed by peculiar noises in the head, which added to her misery. At last she was told

of a book which explains how to regain perfect hearing without costly apparatus or drugs. She got this book and learned how to quickly become deaf again. She is now able to hear. Observe her delight in this hypothetical illustration! Any reader of State Journal who desires to obtain one of these books can do so free of cost by merely writing to the author, Dr. Geo. E. Countant, 473 C. Station E, New York, N. Y. He will be pleased to mail it promptly, postpaid, to any one whose hearing is not good. This offer will bring joy to many homes.—Adv.

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Kero Gas for light and heat is made from kerosene (coal oil), and gives seven-tenths more heat than natural gas. Mixed properly—95% air and 5% gas—it insures a perfect combustion with no soot or smoke and no coal or ashes to carry.

We connect the natural gas with our burners without extra charge. When the natural gas gives out, turn on KeroGas. Demonstrations daily, and Saturday night, at 816 Kansas avenue.

Gas extension work, stove and furnace connection, and repairing. Gas fitting a specialty. All work guaranteed.

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## THE IDLE RICH

Is the subject on which the Rev. Robert Gordon will speak at the First Baptist church, corner Ninth and Jackson streets, Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

## "77" FOR GRIP & COLDS

Everybody says that Colds hang on most tenaciously this fall, especially for so early in the season, before the bad weather sets in.

This is the best reason in the world for keeping the remedy at hand.

It is well known that Dr. Humphrey's "Seventy-seven" taken at the first feeling of lassitude, the first chill or shiver, will break up a Cold without delay.

Don't wait till you begin to cough and sneeze or it may take longer.

A small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. At your Druggist 25c or mailed.

Humphreys' Home, Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.—Adv.